

**PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.**  
RESUBSCRIPTION OF FARES, AND ALTERATION OF TIME OF STARTING.  
THE public are respectfully informed, that the proprietors have determined to reduce the fares on and after Saturday, the 1st April, to—  
Cabin, ..... 1s. 6d.  
Steage, ..... 1s.  
The Morning Packet from Parramatta will leave at night, the second boat at half-past seven, a.m.; and the afternoon steamer from Sydney, at four p.m. A new and well appointed cabin, with careful driver, will be in attendance to convey passengers from and to the boats on arrival and starting.  
Freight at very moderate rates, and every attention paid to passengers and their luggage.  
Kellick's Wharf, March 25. 6471

**STEAM TO THE HUNTER.**  
THE MAITLAND THIS EVENING, at SIX.  
JAMES PATERSON, Secretary.  
On and after the 1st April, the Steamers will leave Maitland at 5 o'clock, Morning.  
H.B.S.N. Co.'s Wharf. 6468

**STEAM TO MELBOURNE AND LAUNCESTON.**  
CALLING AT HOBART, TROVOLD BAY, SHAMBOCK.  
George Gilmore, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, 1st April, at 5 p.m.  
JAMES PATERSON, Secretary.

No passengers or parcels will be received for shipment after 12 o'clock on Saturday.  
H.B.S.N. Co.'s Wharf. 6436

**FOR ADELAIDE AND PORT PHILLIP, VIA BOYD TOWN.**  
CALLING OFF BELFAST AND PORTLAND BAY TO LAKE AND ARCHIVE, PARANGARA, WHATEVER PERMITTING.  
THE STEAMSHIP JUNO will be despatched for the above ports, on Monday, the 2nd of April, at three o'clock p.m.  
Z. & A. 5479

**FOR CLARENCE RIVER.**  
THE SCHOONER SUSAN, Freeman, Master, will sail on FRIDAY, at noon. For freight or passage, apply on board, at Bell's Wharf. 6450

**FOR MORETON BAY.**  
THE SECRET, Captain Boyle, will positively sail on Saturday next. For freight or passage, apply on board, at the Queen's Wharf, or to JAMES DUNN. 6483

**LINE OF PACKETS FOR MORETON BAY.**  
THE Regular Trader CHAMPION is now loading, and will sail on Saturday, full or not full.  
T. C. THOMAS AND CO., Moreton Bay Packet Office, Commercial Wharf. 6466

**FOR HOBART TOWN.**  
(TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON SATURDAY NEXT.)  
THE fast-sailing new packet brig EMMA, 170 tons, R. F. Pockley, commander.  
This vessel is now receiving cargo, and will sail as above. She has very superior accommodation for cargo, and the intermediate passengers the former fitted up with beds of the best description; there is a separate cabin for ladies.  
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Queen's Wharf, or to JOHN MACNAMARA, Queen-street. 6465

**FOR PORT ALBERT DIRECT.**  
THE SCHOONER COLINA, J. Brown, Master, will sail in a few days. For freight apply to ROBERT HOW AND CO., Sydney, March 31. 6476

**FOR ADELAIDE DIRECT.**  
THE FINE BARQUE TARIAMOB, John Mariborg, Commander, will have quick despatch.  
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Queen's Wharf, or to R. T. FORD, 3, Bridge-street. 6480

**NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.**  
THE ship HYDERABAD, for Auckland, proceeds to sea on Saturday next, positively. For passage apply to the Captain, on board; or to GEORGE THORNTON, Custom House. 6484

**FOR AUCKLAND DIRECT.**  
THE A 1, fast-sailing ship TASMANIA, 503 tons register, J. C. Tucker, Commander.  
This ship offers an excellent opportunity to shippers of cattle and horses, having roomy between decks, with superior ventilation. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board; or to TUCKER, LINGARD, AND CO., 300, George-street. 6473

**FOR FORT NICHOLSON DIRECT.**  
THE fine new clipper ship LOUIS AND MIRIAM, 180 tons register, William Foulds, Commander, is now alongside Campbell's Wharf, and ready to take in cargo for the above port, and will meet with quick despatch.  
For freight, apply on board; or, to M. JOSEPH, 300, George-street. 6463

**FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.**  
THE FINE BARQUE JANE, A1, 270 tons, Apply to the Captain, on board; or to L. AND S. SPYER. 6494

**FOR LONDON.**  
THE first-class British built Barque MIDLOTHIAN, 414 tons register, Thomas Fyall, Commander.  
Has now the greater portion of her cargo engaged, and will have quick despatch. Has superior accommodation for passengers. Apply to ROBERT HOW AND CO., or to GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER, March 25. 6371

**FOR LONDON.**  
THE A1 Barque JOSEPHINE, H. Smith, Commander, 310 tons register.  
For freight or passage apply to COOPER AND HOLT; or, LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO. 6384

**FOR LONDON DIRECT.**  
THE first-class ship ST. VINCENT, John Young, Commander, having a great portion of her cargo on board, will meet with quick despatch. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board; or to BROWN AND CO. 6381

**FOR LONDON DIRECT.**  
THE A1 SHIP MARMION, 308 tons, Captain Fletcher, having the whole of her dead weight and a great portion of her light freight engaged.  
For freight or passage apply to GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO., or, to RAMSAY AND CO. 4779

**FOR LONDON.**  
THE FINE BARQUE BLAIR, A1, 332 tons, Captain Moody, is now taking in cargo at Campbell's Wharf. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board; or to F. EBSWORTH, or J. B. METCALFE. 6574

**FOR LONDON DIRECT.**  
THE fine A1 teak-built CITY OF POONAH, belonging to Messrs. Green, Blackwall, C. Nelson, Commander, will meet with prompt despatch. Has excellent accommodation for cabin and stowage passengers, and will carry an experienced surgeon.  
For freight or passage apply to BOYD AND CO., Church-hill, March 25. 6388

**FOR LONDON DIRECT.**  
THE A1 SHIP CHINA, 630 tons, Captain Livsey, has room for 600 bales of wool.  
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to the Captain; or to SMITH AND CAMPBELL. 4921

**FOR LONDON.**  
THE TROPIC, 383 tons register, Charles Robertson, Commander.  
Has a considerable portion of her cargo engaged, and will have quick despatch. Apply to FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO., or, to GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER, March 25. 6370

**FOR LONDON.**  
FOR LIGHT FREIGHT AND INTERMEDIATE PASSENGERS ONLY.  
THE fine Barque PANDORA, A1, 267 tons, Charles Cobb, Commander. This vessel has first-rate accommodations for intermediate passengers.  
For freight or passage, apply to the Captain, on board; or to F. EBSWORTH, or J. B. METCALFE, March 31. 5036

**FOR LONDON.**  
FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.  
THE fine A1 barque NIAGARA, 330 tons register, Robert Symonds, Commander. Having all her cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch. Apply on board, or to GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO., 3038 Spring-street.

**FOR LONDON DIRECT.**  
THE first-class river-built ship EMU, 381 tons burthen, T. Smith, Commander.  
Has the greater portion of her cargo engaged, and will meet with quick despatch. The accommodations are very superior, both for cabin and stowage passengers. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, at Miller's Point Wharf, or to DONALDSON AND CO., THACKER AND CO. 6486

**FOR LONDON.**  
THE fast-sailing A1 CHASELY, 515 tons register, C. F. Aldrich, Commander.  
Has a considerable portion of her cargo engaged, and will have quick despatch. Has superior accommodation for cabin and stowage passengers. Apply to FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO., GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER, March 29. 5598

**FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.**  
THE fine fast-sailing ship LADY MARGARET, 284 tons, Charles Miller, Commander, will be ready to proceed on any voyage in a few days, when her present cargo from Manila is discharged.  
Apply to HENRY MOORE, Miller's Point. 5452

**FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.**  
THE fine fast-sailing ship MAZEPPA, 164 tons register, just arrived from Adelaide. This vessel was built on the Hunter, and launched in 1848; is fitted with a new suit of sails, and is well found in every respect. For further particulars apply to HENRY MOORE, Miller's Point, March 29. 6740

**NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.**  
ON and after the 1st April, no goods or parcels will be received for shipment later than 6 p.m.  
JAMES PATERSON, Secretary. H.B.S.N. Company's Wharf. 6007

**TENDERS for the conveyance of Coals TO MILLBURN.**  
For one year from 1st April next, will be received by the undersigned until Thursday, the 30th instant.  
Particulars may be learned by applying at the Company's office.  
JAMES PATERSON, Secretary. H.B.S.N. Co.'s Wharf, Sydney. 5384

**BIBLES, TESTAMENTS, AND BOOKS OF COMMON PRAYER.**  
Dioecesan Committee's Depository, Sydney, 28th March, 1885.  
THE following Circular of the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Sydney, of which a copy was sent to every Clergyman in the Diocese, is published for general information—together with the list of contributions received up to this day, in answer to it, and the memorandum of their expenditure.

Reverend Sir,—The total exhaustion of the stock of Bibles, Testaments, and Books of Common Prayer, from the Depository of the Dioecesan Committee, and the insufficiency of the funds at the present time to purchase a fresh supply—while in every part of the colony, the most urgent want prevails of copies of the Scriptures, and of the Liturgy for public and domestic use, occasions me to address to you this request, that you will bring these circumstances under the notice of the congregation in each of the Churches or other places of Public Worship in which you are licensed to officiate. I shall be very thankful if, on Sunday, the 31st instant, or on such other day, or Sunday, next afterwards ensuing, as may be more convenient, you will preach Sermons explaining the nature and urgency of the want I have described to you; and collecting afterwards, under church sanction, and for other parish officers, the alms, benevolence, and charitable contributions of those who may be disposed in their hearts to give towards an object so truly Christian. The intention is, that the sums which may be thus collected, should be paid to the account of the Dioecesan Committee, at the Commercial Bank; and that the same should be appropriated, under the direction of the Committee, towards purchasing a supply of Bibles, Testaments, and Books of Common Prayer, for sale at reduced prices, or for gratuitous distribution, as the necessities of the several districts in the colony may be shown to require.

I remain, Sir, Your faithful servant,  
(Signed) W. G. AUSTRALIA.

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Cape of Good Hope, by which the Mauritius, Ascension, and the western coast of Africa, could be included. It could wish that the East India Company could be induced to communicate, as he was deeply impressed with the vast advantages which would accrue to the colony in a commercial point of view if such a step were to be carried out. He believed the course he had taken to be the most desirable, and although unqualified himself to give any opinion worthy of much consideration on the point, he believed that many nautical men had declared it to be very doubtful whether the passage from this colony to the Cape could be performed by steam during three-fourths of the year, whilst the strong westerly winds prevailed. In the despatch of Earl Grey, in which the Council were invited to turn their attention to this point, he found a disposition evinced by the English Government to assist in establishing a system of postal communication by steam between the colonies and England. He saw that large sums had been given for this purpose in establishing other lines. The expense to the Government of the steam mail to India was £240,000 per annum, to North America it was £145,000, and to China £158,000, making a total annual outlay of £543,000. No doubt a considerable portion of this amount was repaid, in postage, &c., but the accounts showed that, in excess of all receipts, the British Government expended the sum of £246,450 for the service of the India mail. In considering the expense of this line, Lieutenant Waghorn had calculated that the cost by way of Singapore would be £100,000, but as it had since been found that vessels could be employed, and that they need not on any part of their route stretch more than 100 miles from the land, he had reduced his estimate on the highest authority that could be procured to the sum of £50,000. Taking into consideration the receipts that would arise from trade to the colony in the packet ships, the amount of postage, and of freight and passage money, he did think that the balance would be a small one, and that the project was a subject to which he had paid great attention, and he must in candour say that the recommendations of the Committee of 1846 formed the only way in which it appeared to him that the project could be carried out, and he also believed that the sum which the Council had so liberally voted in assistance of such project, would be spent in such a service to the promotion of the best interests of the colony.

Mr. DONALDSON, in seconding the motion, begged to thank the Colonial Secretary for directing the attention of the House, at this early period of the session, to this important subject, and for the clear and precise manner in which he had brought before the House the various facts bearing on the case under the consideration of the House. Without dissenting from any of the observations that had fallen from his honorable friend, and feeling the fullest confidence in the wisdom and foresight of the Executive Government here upon the subject, he must say that he thought the Council had reason to complain that they had been hardly dealt with in this matter by the Executive Government, and that he also believed that the sum which the Council had so liberally voted in assistance of such project, would be spent in such a service to the promotion of the best interests of the colony.

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**THE COLONIAL SECRETARY** moved that the Bill be read a first time.

**LAW INTELLIGENCE.**

**SUPREME COURT.**

**BEFORE HIS HONOR THE PRIMARY JUDGE, in Equity.**  
CAMPBELL v. BURDEKIN AND ANOTHER.  
On Monday, the 20th instant, the Solicitor-General and Mr. Broadhurst moved, upon affidavits, to have an appearance taken off the file, which had been entered for the defendant, Ann Burdekin, under an order of the Primary Judge.

The order was made upon the *ex parte* application of the plaintiff, and upon reading the affidavits of the service of a subpoena, and answer the amended bill which had been filed herein by leave of the Court, (after judgment for the defendant on demurrer to the original bill, and the defendant's Master in Equity that no appearance had been entered by the defendant.

The following grounds for the motion were urged:—  
I. That the subpoena was served on the defendant's solicitors and not on the defendant personally; that such service was not sufficient; and that, therefore, the defendant was not bound to appear, nor liable on default to have an appearance entered for her.

II. That a rule of the Court (standing rule in Equity, No. 9) having provided for the trial of a suit *ex parte*, when the defendant does not appear and answer the bill, the Primary Judge had no jurisdiction to take off the appearance in pursuance of the English practice, under the 5th of the Chancery Orders of August, 1841, notwithstanding the general adoption of these orders by this Court.

III. That the subpoena was invalid, by reason—  
First, That it was not entitled, "In the Supreme Court in Equity."  
Secondly, That the memorandum at the foot of it, warranting the issue of the subpoena, was not in the prescribed form, and was erroneous.

Thirdly, That the name and address of the plaintiff's solicitor was written on the front of the subpoena, and not on the back, as required by the order of Court.  
Fourthly, That the subpoena was irregular in certain particulars.  
V. That the amended copy of the bill was not on the back of the original copy, but signed by two gentlemen of the bar, of whom one had left the colony before leave to amend the bill was given, and could not therefore have signed the amended bill.

was proved for the plaintiff. The defendant put in a conveyance of 1831, by which W. Wright conveyed the whole land to her for value, and they proved occupation of the brick cottage by Mrs. Frits' tenants since about October, 1842.

There was no express proof that either party was or was not apprised of the title of the other at the time of the building or grant, or subsequently, except that the defendant, who occupied the cottage in 1841-2, as tenant of plaintiff, proved that Mrs. Frits repeatedly spoke of plaintiff as his landlord, and threatened to get plaintiff to turn him out; nor was it shown upon whose application the grant was obtained, or that Mrs. Frits had any knowledge of any concealment, secrecy, or withholding of knowledge, as alleged in the bill, or had in any manner encouraged the plaintiff to build. No proof was given of the alleged mortgages of October, 1842, or of the payment to plaintiff out of the borrowed money.

The case came on for hearing before me on the 7th instant, when Mr. Donnelly and Mr. Broadhurst for the plaintiff, and Mr. Broadhurst for the defendant, the following authorities were, amongst others, referred to in the arguments. Cawdor v. Lewis, 1 Y. & C. 417; Atty. Genl. v. Balliol College, 9 Aikin, 33; Dann v. Spurrer, 2 Vesey, 231; Billing v. Armistage, 12 Vesey, 85; Matz v. Hawkins, 6 Taunton, 23; 1 Madd. Chan. 263; 3 Story's Eq. Rep. 310 to 312.

Which indeed was not much pressed, may be once disposed of by observing that the part of the plaintiff's case which went to support it entirely failed of proof. The evidence is applicable to a prayer for an injunction, which is not the prayer in the claim for compensation, which I now proceed to consider.

The principle upon which the learned counsel for the plaintiff relied, that a person having a title to land, and another person standing by and encouraging another to expend money upon it, under a mistake of ownership, or passively suffering it to be done without objection, is liable to a claim, might be restrained from asserting his title to the land to be compelled to pay a full compensation for the improvements.

The foundation of the equitable intervention in such cases is, that the defendant, who is based upon fraud on the part of the legal owner, by a *suppressor* in not putting the other party on his guard; and sometimes as resting a notion of implied assent. It has also been put on the ground that the defendant, who is based upon fraud on the part of the legal owner, by a *suppressor* in not putting the other party on his guard; and sometimes as resting a notion of implied assent.

VI. That the affidavit in support of the application for leave to enter an appearance, was not served upon the defendant.  
VII. That whereas the bill prayed for a subpoena under the seal of the Court, the writ was issued under the seal of the Master in Equity.

Mr. DONNELLY and Mr. FISHER opposed the motion, and in reference to the fifth point, produced an affidavit that the Master's certificate was obtained from the Master in Equity, and that the learned counsel insisted that all the points were untenable, and that the regularity of the subpoena and process, and the correctness of the affidavit copy of the bill, could not be questioned upon this motion, or at this stage of the suit.

In the course of the day, His Honor read the following notice:—  
**NOTICE TO JURORS.**  
The jurors summoned for Thursday, the 30th instant, will not be required until Saturday, the 1st of April, on which day they are to attend, at ten o'clock.

The jurors on the Special Jury panel are discharged.

**IN SOLVENCY.**  
**WEDNESDAY.**  
Before their Honors the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Manning.

**CONFIRMATION OF CERTIFICATES.**  
The Chief Commissioner moved the confirmation of the certificates of Frederick Wright Unwin, William Lackey, James Croft, and James Kelly.

**PLANS OF DISTRIBUTION.**  
On the motion of the Chief Commissioner, a plan of distribution in the estate of John Marshall, deceased, for a third dividend of 2s. in the pound, was confirmed.

**COMPLACENT SUGGESTION.**  
The learned counsel for the instance of J. G. Lennon, calling on Abraham P. Mack of Hunter-street, Sydney, to show cause why his estate should not be placed under sequestration, was made absolute.—Official assignee, Mr. George W. Gann.

**IN THE INSOLVENCY OF M. GANNON, DEBTS.**  
**HAYES.**  
Mr. HOLROYD moved for a rule nisi to show cause why a Judge's order made for an examination of the estate of M. Gannon, should be set aside, in the rule nisi having been obtained in compliance with the terms of the 17th section of the Insolvent Act.

**DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.**  
**WEDNESDAY.**  
Before W. A. PUNNETT, Esq., Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.  
In the estate of Robert Cooper, a special meeting was held, when John Whitford proved a claim of £97 5s. 10d. The meeting was adjourned until to-morrow at eleven o'clock.

In the estate of H. R. Whitwell, an adjourned special meeting was held, when Robert Murray proved a claim for £25, subject to a set-off of £10. The meeting was adjourned until to-morrow at eleven o'clock.

thunder, and threatening clouds kept rising from south-west, and moving to eastward. When sunset, thunder-clouds (with occasional lightning) gathered up from south-west, and which apparently rain was falling heavily in that quarter, and as the moon rose the southern limb of a coloured lunar rainbow was presented to view; which being of small extent, and of a hard defined outline, led some persons to an erroneous impression that it might be the comet, (which, by the way, could not well be seen visible through a thunder-shower) but as the N. wind gradually cleared above the horizon, a greater segment of the bow became visible and dispelled such an idea. Wind freshened from south-west and by south between 8 and 9 o'clock.

Wednesday, 22nd. Morning calm and rather sultry; partial clouds and sun from south-east. Mid-day distant thunder at times. Afternoon, light east breeze, which dropped to a calm toward sunset; after that time much lightning in north-west and rain. Some short time since the defendant became the proprietor of the house, and the license was transferred to him, and the question for the determination of the House was, whether the defendant could sell liquor under the license granted to Webb. Mr. Nichols contended, that by the 51st section, the night license was granted to the house and not to the person. Mr. Windygar had, he decided, after reference to the law officers, the publican on removing his license from one house to another was bound to take out a fresh night license, and the reason given was, that a house in one situation might be a proper house to have a night license, but in another situation it might not be so, and a place for such a purpose—but here the house was licensed, and no matter who kept it—it was for the convenience of the public that the license was issued, when once a night license had been issued for a house, it was not to be taken away from a police magistrate, as required by the section of the Act upon which the information was laid. The defendant's counsel submitted that the proceeding was sought to be enforced would be a great hardship, and one which the law never contemplated. Captain Innes said he agreed with the defendant, and thought a considerable importance to publicans, and one which affected the revenue, he would consider the case, and give his judgment next Tuesday week, to which day the defendant's counsel agreed to wait.

**ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.**  
Mr. G. A. LLOYD, Auctioneer of Mr. H. Forrie, Butter, Bacon, Hams, Beef, Salt, Flour, Hay, Tobacco, and a Cart.

Mr. J. RICKARDS, At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Drapery Goods, Damaged Canvas, &c.

Mr. C. NEWTON, At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Sugar, and Sugar Candy, Tea, the Cargo of the City of Poona.

Mr. C. NEWTON, At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Sheepskins and Wool.

Mr. STRAITS, At the Commercial and Webb's Wharf, at 10 o'clock, 20,000 feet Cedar, at the Yards of Mr. King, George-street, South, at 11 o'clock, Cedar Boards, Scantling, and New Zealand Pine, also, Horses and Mares.

Mr. MORT, At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Wines, &c.

Mr. STRAITS, At the Cattle Market, at 10 o'clock, Horses, Mares, Colts, and Fillies.

Mr. W. G. MOORE, At the Labour Bazaar, this morning, Books, Dentist's and Surgical Instruments, Confectionery, Curry Powder, Writing Paper, &c.

Mr. H. A. GRAYES, On the Premises, Kent-street North, at the rear of Church Hill, at 11 o'clock, Building Materials of a West-Indies House.

Mr. J. G. COOPER, At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Colonial Cheese, and Sundries.

**DR. LANG.**—We perceive by advertisement that Dr. Lang was to deliver three lectures, in the course of the week in November, on Australian Colonization and American Slavery.

**COLONIAL OFFICE.**—The Honorable F. Scott and Mr. Archibald Boyd had an interview with the Honorable Sir John P. Macleay, at the Colonial Office, on the 9th December.

**NEW UNDER-SECRETARY.**—Mr. Elliott, the Emigration Commissioner, has been appointed to the office of Under-Secretary for the Colonies. There are now four gentlemen holding that title: Messrs. Hawes, Rogers, Merivale, and Elliott.

journal, was on Tuesday committed for trial. The evidence of the parties capturing him, was taken, and it appeared that such was his violence, that when brought back to the Chief Justice's, he would have again got away, but from the resolute conduct displayed by a constable named Callaghan. The prisoner denied all knowledge of the charge.

**NOTICE TO JURORS.**—An information was preferred on Tuesday, at the Police Office, Captain Innes being the sitting Magistrate, against a publican named Scott, for selling liquor after the hour of nine o'clock at night. His license expired on the 21st of October, and he had been selling liquor without having obtained a night license under the 51st section of the Licensed Victuallers' Act. Mr. Nichols appeared for the defendant.

The facts of the case were admitted on both sides. It appeared that a person named Webb, formerly held a license for the house in question, known by the sign of the Mother Red Cap, at the corner of Castlereagh and Liverpool streets, for which he had taken out a night license for the current year. Some short time since the defendant became the proprietor of the house, and the license was transferred to him, and the question for the determination of the House was, whether the defendant could sell liquor under the license granted to Webb. Mr. Nichols contended, that by the 51st section, the night license was granted to the house and not to the person. Mr. Windygar had, he decided, after reference to the law officers, the publican on removing his license from one house to another was bound to take out a fresh night license, and the reason given was, that a house in one situation might be a proper house to have a night license, but in another situation it might not be so, and a place for such a purpose—but here the house was licensed, and no matter who kept it—it was for the convenience of the public that the license was issued, when once a night license had been issued for a house, it was not to be taken away from a police magistrate, as required by the section of the Act upon which the information was laid. The defendant's counsel submitted that the proceeding was sought to be enforced would be a great hardship, and one which the law never contemplated. Captain Innes said he agreed with the defendant, and thought a considerable importance to publicans, and one which affected the revenue, he would consider the case, and give his judgment next Tuesday week, to which day the defendant's counsel agreed to wait.

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**ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.**  
GENTLEMEN,—On arriving at this evening my attention was directed to a letter in your paper of this morning, signed B. Lucas Watson. As a matter of justice, I am sure you will insert my remarks in reply to the erroneous statement contained in the letter, and I will not denounce B. C. Lethbridge, Esq., and Dr. Clark, by name from the altar of my chapel; but after Divine Service had been closed, I requested the people to remain in the school-house, in order to draw their attention to a statement adopted at a meeting held in the Court-house of Penrith, on the Monday previous. Of the purpose of the said meeting, they were already fully informed, and they were accordingly adopting, they were stigmatised as belonging to a church which had thoroughly corrupted the truth of the gospel by her superstitions and idolatries.

The Rev. Mr. Watson, Mr. Lethbridge, and Dr. Clark, took a prominent part in the proceedings of that meeting. These gentlemen had a perfect right to sympathize with their Bishop on account of the secession of two of his clergymen, and to express their regret and misrepresent the religious principles of their Catholic fellow-subjects. I emphatically deny that I said to my people—that if I was dying, and there was no other medical aid within reach, I would have them administer to me the sacrament of the Eucharist, and that I did not avail myself of his assistance. I merely observed that I would not employ Dr. Clark. At the close of my remarks I said, that if any Protestant was present I wished him to converse with Dr. Clark, and to draw his attention to a statement adopted at a meeting held in the Court-house of Penrith, on the Monday previous. Of the purpose of the said meeting, they were already fully informed, and they were accordingly adopting, they were stigmatised as belonging to a church which had thoroughly corrupted the truth of the gospel by her superstitions and idolatries.

I am happy to learn that almost all the Protestants of the district have declined signing the address. We have hitherto lived on terms of good fellowship with each other, and we are anxious to continue so.

In conclusion, I begged the people not to indulge in any uncharitable feelings on account of the gross insult offered to them, but to imitate the example of Dr. Clark, and to refrain from any further proceedings. I merely observed that I would not employ Dr. Clark. At the close of my remarks I said, that if any Protestant was present I wished him to converse with Dr. Clark, and to draw his attention to a statement adopted at a meeting held in the Court-house of Penrith, on the Monday previous. Of the purpose of the said meeting, they were already fully informed, and they were accordingly adopting, they were stigmatised as belonging to a church which had thoroughly corrupted the truth of the gospel by her superstitions and idolatries.

Mr. Watson is incorrect in his report of the conversation that took place between Dr. Clark and myself on Friday last. I could admit no charge, for Dr. Clark made none. I did not refuse to converse with Dr. Clark, and to draw his attention to a statement adopted at a meeting held in the Court-house of Penrith, on the Monday previous. Of the purpose of the said meeting, they were already fully informed, and they were accordingly adopting, they were stigmatised as belonging to a church which had thoroughly corrupted the truth of the gospel by her superstitions and idolatries.

I shall conclude after Mr. Watson's own fashion, with a slight verbal alteration. "Further comment on this verbiage production is unnecessary. These facts speak for themselves."

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, Your obedient servant,

**JEROME KEATING.**  
Sydney, Tuesday night, 25th March, 1845.

**MARRIED.**  
On the 28th March, by special license, at St. James's Church, by the Rev. George F. Macarthur, John Williams, Esq., Solicitor, to Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Mr. H. S. Green.

By special license, on the 29th March instant, by the Rev. William Ritchie, of the Scots Church, Chesham Hill, Peter Cooley and Eliza Collins, both of Raymond Terrace.

**DIED.**  
On the 28th March, at the Woolpack Inn, Peterham, Mr. Charles Hughes, after a short but painful illness, leaving a kind wife and family to lament their loss.

At his residence, Liverpool, England, on the 11th September last, in the 85th year of his age, John Barrett, Esq., father of Mr. John Barrett, of this city.



WOOL SALES.

SALE of 500 bales, by J. T. SIMS and Co., on 21st October.—  
Ex Ann Grant.—VW, 3 at 17d., 6 at 16d., 1 at 16d., 7 at 15d., 5 at 14d., 3 at 14d., 14 at 13d., 11 at 12d., 6 at 11d., 3 at 10d., 2 at 9d., 1 at 8d., 1 at 7d., 1 at 6d., 1 at 5d., 1 at 4d., 1 at 3d., 1 at 2d., 1 at 1d., 1 at 1/2d., 1 at 1/4d., 1 at 1/8d., 1 at 1/16d., 1 at 1/32d., 1 at 1/64d., 1 at 1/128d., 1 at 1/256d., 1 at 1/512d., 1 at 1/1024d., 1 at 1/2048d., 1 at 1/4096d., 1 at 1/8192d., 1 at 1/16384d., 1 at 1/32768d., 1 at 1/65536d., 1 at 1/131072d., 1 at 1/262144d., 1 at 1/524288d., 1 at 1/1048576d., 1 at 1/2097152d., 1 at 1/4194304d., 1 at 1/8388608d., 1 at 1/16777216d., 1 at 1/33554432d., 1 at 1/67108864d., 1 at 1/134217728d., 1 at 1/268435456d., 1 at 1/536870912d., 1 at 1/1073741824d., 1 at 1/2147483648d., 1 at 1/4294967296d., 1 at 1/8589934592d., 1 at 1/17179869184d., 1 at 1/34359738368d., 1 at 1/68719476736d., 1 at 1/137438953472d., 1 at 1/274877906944d., 1 at 1/549755813888d., 1 at 1/1099511627776d., 1 at 1/2199023255552d., 1 at 1/4398046511104d., 1 at 1/8796093022208d., 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# Supplement TO THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.

THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1848.

Commissioner's Office,  
Hobart Town, 15th February, 1848.

**TENDERS**, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned, until twelve o'clock, on Saturday, the 16th April next, from persons desirous of purchasing one pair of 10 horse Marine Steam Engines and Boiler, Pump, &c., new and complete, not now required for the public service.

They are on an improved principle, being much lighter and not occupying more than two thirds the space of engines of the same power on the old plan, which is important where room is of great moment. Invented and manufactured by the celebrated engineers, Messrs. Penn and Co., of Greenwich, near London, who have fitted several war steamers with the same kind of engines for Her Majesty's Government; amongst others, the *Sphinx* ship of war, with 500 horse power engines, which, at the several trial trips, gave great satisfaction.

A drawing showing the above pair of engines, of the collective power of 32 horses, with a tubular boiler, and the method of fixing them in a vessel, together with a specification of the machinery, tools, and stores, can be inspected on application to the officer in charge of the Commissariat Magazine, at Hobart Town, with whom also the machinery, &c., are deposited.

An engineer from the inventor's manufactory accompanied the machinery from England, who will explain its principle.

The following is an inventory of the machinery, &c.:-

1. 1 Boiler
2. 2 Cylinders
3. 1 Foundation plate, complete
4. 1 Top frame
5. 2 End frames, with brackets for throttle valves
6. 1 Crank axle
7. 2 Piston shafts
8. 2 Piston boxes
9. 7 Bundles of piston segments, (No. 13)
10. 6 Ditto of long arms, (No. 34)
11. 6 Ditto of short arms, (No. 48)
12. 2 Ditto of stays, (No. 13)
13. 6 Ditto of piston boards, (No. 36)
14. 6 Ditto of seal boxes
15. 6 Ditto of steam chest doors
16. 9 Floor plates
17. 1 Bundle of boiler plates, (square), two pieces
18. 2 Ditto of square piston segments.

19. 64 Packages.
20. 12 Cases containing tools, stores, and machinery for the above.

Total 76 Packages.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

**GEORGE MACLEAN,**  
Deputy Commissariat General.

**SYDNEY MARINE ASSURANCE OFFICE.**

CONDUCTED ACCORDING TO THE ORDER OF  
LLOYD'S, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF A  
COMMITTEE OF UNDERWRITERS.

**POLICIES** underwritten at this Office  
daily, between the hours of ten and  
five, and completed immediately upon acceptance.

**SAMUEL H. SMYTH,**  
2685 Lyca's Buildings, 67, George-street.

**MOLONG MINING COMPANY.**

Spring-street, Sydney.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, in accordance with the Deed of Settlement, that a call for a fourth instalment of £2 per share is made payable on the first of June 1848, at the office of the Company, or at the Bank of Australasia, Sydney.

By order of the Board of Directors,  
**GOTHE K. MANN.**

**ST. JAMES'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL.**

Under the Patronage and Direction of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Sydney.

**THE REV. T. W. BODENHAM,**

having been re-appointed to the Mastership of the above school, will be prepared to receive pupils after the end of the present month.

In cases where parents desire that but limited attention should be devoted to the Classics, an extended time will be appropriated to instruction in the various branches of a sound English and mercantile education.

Applications for admission to be made either at Mr. Bodenham's residence, (347, Black's-buildings, Castlereagh-street,) or at the school-house, in Philip-street, near to St. James's Church.

Terms—Two Guineas a quarter, payable in advance.

Sydney, March 14. 4510

**ULTIMO HOUSE.**

**YOUNG GENTLEMEN** are instructed in all the branches of a useful and accomplished education.

Admission at seven years of age, and pupils from a distance may dine or become weekly boarders.

Terms may be arranged according to age, studies, and other circumstances, on personal application to the Rev. G. WOODWARD. 5158

**COLONIAL TWEEDS.**

**ALL TWEEDS** Manufactured by A. and J. RAYNER, may in future be known by having a purple stripe in the selvage.

Goulburn-street West.

**NOTICE**  
**FORDWICH BOLLING-DOWN ESTABLISHMENT.**

THE Public are informed that the proprietors of the above establishment will be prepared to melt down sheep or cattle on or about the first day of April next, on the following terms:-

- |                                                                                                    |             |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Bullocks, per head                                                                                 | ..... s. d. |
| Sheep                                                                                              | ..... 0 6   |
| Selling and packing hides, each                                                                    | ..... 2 6   |
| Tongues cured and packed at cost price.                                                            |             |
| Casks provided at market price.                                                                    |             |
| The tallow will be delivered at Morpeth if required, at 1s. 3d. per one hundred and twelve pounds. |             |

For further particulars apply to the Superintendent, at Fordwich.

February 25. 5438

**THE** Undersigned begs to intimate, that in consequence of his leaving the colony, he has disposed of the whole of his business carried on at the Sydney Foundry, George-street, and also his share and interest in the business carried on at the Wharf next to George Russell and Co., to his brother, F. N. Russell; and begs to return thanks for the very liberal support he has received, and hopes the same may be continued to his successor.

**JOHN RUSSELL,**  
Sydney Foundry, George-street.

N. R.-J. R. requests that all accounts may be immediately sent in for adjustment.

March 26th, 1848.

**P. N. RUSSELL** begs to acquaint his friends, and the public generally, that having entered into arrangements as above specified, he hopes that he may be favoured with that share of patronage it has ever been his study to deserve.

The business at the Sydney Foundry, George-street, will be carried on by the undersigned, entirely on his own account, and the business at the Wharf, Sussex-street, as heretofore, in the name of George Russell and Co.; consisting of F. N. Russell, and George Russell.

**P. N. RUSSELL,**  
Sydney Foundry, George-street.

March 26th, 1848. 5446

**MESSES. BIRNISTINGL AND CO.**  
continue to sell of their most elegant and choice stock of English-made silver plate, cutlery, platedware, jewellery, French perfume, and fancy ware of endless variety, much below the cost price.

A large assortment of Bohemian glass, flower vases, toilet bottles, candlesticks, inkstands, and other ornaments of exquisite workmanship, and last novel shapes, which surpasses anything that has ever before been seen here.

A few cameo brooches, set in fine gold, bracelets and chains, of quite a new design, more massive and handsome would be impossible to manufacture.

Gold and silver watches, London-made patent lever and duplex movements. Also, gold and silver Geneva watches, which are warranted of the finest manufacture possible, and of unexampled elegance.

Fine elastic blue steel spectacle, 4s. 6d. per pair, English made.

All the above goods have only been lately purchased by Mr. L. Birnistingl, now in Europe, regardless of the expense and difficulty of disposing of such expensive goods in this market; and Messrs. Birnistingl and Co. have now determined to sell at a loss rather than incurring further expense of keeping up an establishment, which will positively be given up in a few months.

**NOW READY.**

**"PLUNKETT'S AUSTRALIAN MAGISTRATE"** a guide to the duties of a Justice of the Peace, with numerous forms; also an Appendix containing the Rules and Regulations relating to Crown Lands, the new Jury Act, the Law of Landlord and Tenant, with the Tenements Act, and Act for Facilitating the Granting of Loans, and the Recovery of Small Debts Act. New Edition, by EDWIN C. SUTTON, Esq., Barrister-at-law. Price £1 1s.

Subscribers to the above publication are respectfully informed that they can obtain their copies by forwarding directions to the publisher for transmission, enclosing an order for the amount.

**COLMAN AND PIDDINGTON,**  
Booksellers, Stationers, and Bookbinders,  
455, George-street.

Directly opposite the Barrack Gate. 5305

**VENTILATORS! VENTILATORS!**

**EX CHAMBERLY.**

**B. MOUNTCASTLE** hastens to inform the public that he has received as above a first-rate assortment of ventilators of all sizes. Also, a large quantity of material of every description, by which he is enabled to manufacture beaver and French hats, of the finest quality and most fashionable shapes.

E. M. having made arrangements in London for a periodical supply of hats and materials, is now prepared to enter into contracts to supply customers and the trade at prices which defy competition.

Caps, cockades, liveries, and commissariat lace, gold cord, &c.

French Hat Manufactory, 77, Market-street. 5441

**GREATER BARGAINS THAN EVER**

**IN**  
**DRAPERY, SLOPS, &c.,**  
**AT THE**  
**BEE HIVE.**

IN our advertisement of last week we stated that:-

- "The commercial crisis of England had arrived at an extent hitherto unparalleled—to that extent when manufacturers of every class possessed no definite value—the advantages derivable by those in a position and willing to buy, are unequalled."

Of course it could not be supposed that our remarks upon the state of mercantile affairs in England were meant to apply to this colony in general, or to Sydney in particular, being ourselves perfectly satisfied that the state of the markets at home, more particularly with reference to Drapery Goods, will enable purchasers to buy goods at far lower prices than they have ever been able to previously; and as a proof of this we announce that we now offer every article in Drapery, Slops, Woollens, &c., at prices that will surprise even parties in the habit of purchasing at the well known and celebrated *Ben Shira*.

The goods sent to us by our European buyer in the *Tropic and Jane* are certainly uncommonly cheap, and as our plan is always to let our customers have the advantage of all the bargains in our power, we assure them that the stock now on hand will be found to be larger, cheaper, and better assorted, than ever yet has been offered in any of the British colonies.

Amongst the most important items in the fresh arrivals will be found several bales of very superior

Welsh Flannels,  
at 10½d., 11½d., 1s., 1s. 2d., 1s. 3d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 5d., 1s. 6d., 1s. 7d., 1s. 8d., 1s. 9d., 1s. 10d., 1s. 11d., 2s., 2s. 1d., 2s. 2d., 2s. 3d., 2s. 4d., 2s. 5d., 2s. 6d., 2s. 7d., 2s. 8d., 2s. 9d., 2s. 10d., 2s. 11d., 3s., 3s. 1d., 3s. 2d., 3s. 3d., 3s. 4d., 3s. 5d., 3s. 6d., 3s. 7d., 3s. 8d., 3s. 9d., 3s. 10d., 3s. 11d., 4s., 4s. 1d., 4s. 2d., 4s. 3d., 4s. 4d., 4s. 5d., 4s. 6d., 4s. 7d., 4s. 8d., 4s. 9d., 4s. 10d., 4s. 11d., 5s., 5s. 1d., 5s. 2d., 5s. 3d., 5s. 4d., 5s. 5d., 5s. 6d., 5s. 7d., 5s. 8d., 5s. 9d., 5s. 10d., 5s. 11d., 6s., 6s. 1d., 6s. 2d., 6s. 3d., 6s. 4d., 6s. 5d., 6s. 6d., 6s. 7d., 6s. 8d., 6s. 9d., 6s. 10d., 6s. 11d., 7s., 7s. 1d., 7s. 2d., 7s. 3d., 7s. 4d., 7s. 5d., 7s. 6d., 7s. 7d., 7s. 8d., 7s. 9d., 7s. 10d., 7s. 11d., 8s., 8s. 1d., 8s. 2d., 8s. 3d., 8s. 4d., 8s. 5d., 8s. 6d., 8s. 7d., 8s. 8d., 8s. 9d., 8s. 10d., 8s. 11d., 9s., 9s. 1d., 9s. 2d., 9s. 3d., 9s. 4d., 9s. 5d., 9s. 6d., 9s. 7d., 9s. 8d., 9s. 9d., 9s. 10d., 9s. 11d., 10s., 10s. 1d., 10s. 2d., 10s. 3d., 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# ENGLISH NEWS.

## NEW ZEALAND.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, DECEMBER 13.

MR. LABOUCHERE rose, in pursuance of notice, to ask permission of the house to introduce a bill for the purpose of suspending some of the most important provisions of the Act which was passed last year for the government of the colony of New Zealand. He would state the reasons which induced the Government to consider it their duty to recommend this course, and he would also mention what were the main provisions of the measure he now proposed for the local government of New Zealand. Those who had paid attention to the affairs of this important colony would recollect that in 1846 there was a general concurrence of opinion that it was exceedingly desirable to institute a constitutional Government in New Zealand. Petitions were presented to the house from the colony itself; the New Zealand Company, which possessed a great stake in the colony, and almost all the leading statesmen of the country, expressed a desire that as soon as conveniently might be a beginning should be made to introduce a representative Government into the colony of New Zealand. This was the state of things when the present advisers of the Crown came into office. His noble friend who held the seals of the Colonial Department (Earl Grey) immediately applied himself to the consideration of this important subject. I believe I am correct in stating that he found on record, in his office, a determination of the Government preceding his to devise some measure of this description; at any rate he thought it his duty to mature the best scheme he could for the object it was so unanimously desired to obtain; and the result was, the Bill of last session. That bill was passed almost unanimously both in this and the other house of Parliament, and by the Bill her Majesty was empowered to grant a charter and issue instructions, which were to regulate the future constitutional Government of New Zealand. The main provisions of the Act of 1846, and of the instructions issued under it, were to the following effect:—The colony of New Zealand was to be divided into two provinces, namely, New Ulster and New Munster, and power was given to the Governor in Council to establish a municipal body in all those places where a considerable number of English colonists were assembled. These municipal bodies were to form the foundation and nucleus of a system of representative Government which it was considered desirable to rear upon them. There were to be two Legislatures, one for each of the two provinces, and the municipal bodies were to elect the representatives constituting those Legislatures. There was also to be a general assembly of both provinces to be elected by the two provincial assemblies, and which general assembly was to take into consideration certain subjects in which the joint interest of both provinces was involved. This was the general plan proposed by the Act of 1846. He ought to mention that one very important difficulty with regard to those municipal institutions was from the beginning anticipated, namely, that of reconciling the inhabitants of New Zealand to regulations so entirely contrary to their habits and customs. It was, therefore, proposed to settle this point in the following manner:—that these municipal institutions were only to be established in those parts of New Zealand in which there resided a considerable number of white people. There would still remain a very great tract of country occupied almost wholly by the aboriginal inhabitants of the island. It was not proposed to bring that portion of the island altogether and immediately within the scope and pale of these municipal institutions. It was therefore provided, that every respect should be shown to the laws, customs, and habits of the aboriginal inhabitants of those portions of the island where municipal institutions were established, and adequate security made that the representative system sanctioned by the law should not unduly interfere with the aboriginal people. This was the outline of the scheme proposed for the government of New Zealand. The reasons which induced Her Majesty's Government to propose to suspend the operation of this constitution were contained in a despatch which had been received from the Governor of New Zealand, upon the best consideration that he had been able to give to the plan proposed by the Government. The opinion of Governor Grey must have considerable weight with everybody acquainted with the affairs of that island. It had had the greatest weight with Her Majesty's Government, and the consequences had been that finding he entertained a strong objection against carrying into effect this new constitution, and also finding that persons of great ability and intelligence residing on the spot, supported the views of Governor Grey, Her Majesty's Government had determined to propose suspending the provisions of the Act. There was one satisfaction at least in difficulties experienced in the government of this island, and that was, the objection of Governor Grey to the establishing of the constitution devised by the Act of last year rested chiefly upon the peculiar character of the aboriginal inhabitants themselves; and the remarkable description he gave of their knowledge, acquirements, and immaturity. It was quite true (said Governor Grey) that you had attempted to protect the aboriginal inhabitants from injustice being done them by an English minority, but you have still left to the English minority the power of a legislative assembly, and the right of imposing duties. Those duties (said Governor Grey) would be mainly paid by the aboriginal islanders; and then he described the islanders as being possessed of much property, of perfectly understanding the nature of property, and of having sufficient intelligence immediately to perceive that any duty thus levied would in reality mainly be paid by them. This would lead to tumult, especially in the northern division of the island, and therefore he entertained a strong objection to the immediate introduction of representative institutions into the colony. The expressions of Governor Grey were so forcibly and so clearly put, that perhaps the house would allow him to read them:—“By the introduction (said Governor Grey) of the proposed constitution into the provinces of New Zealand, her Majesty's ministers would not confer, as it was intended, upon her subjects the blessings of self-government, but would be

giving power to a small minority. She would not be giving to her subjects the right to manage their affairs as they might think proper, but would be giving to a small minority a power to raise taxes from the great majority. There was no reason to think (continued Governor Grey) that the majority of the aboriginal inhabitants would be satisfied with the rule of the minority; while there were many reasons for believing that they would resist to the uttermost. They were a people of strong natural sense and ability, but by nature jealous and suspicious. Many of them were owners of vessels, horses, and cattle, and had considerable sums of money at their disposal, and there was no people he was acquainted with less likely to sit down quietly under what they might regard as an injustice.” (Hear, hear.) There was at least this satisfaction, on reading the account of Governor Grey, that the house must be convinced that the aboriginal population of New Zealand were a people extremely deserving of the greatest care and attention, both of that house and the Government of the country (hear, hear), and who, if treated with consideration, justice, policy, and humanity, it might be hoped would form an exception from what he regretted to say had been the manifest and undeviating fate of those savage nations which had come into contact with their civilised fellow-men. He hoped the people of New Zealand would form an exception to that rule, and that by fair treatment they might gradually become accustomed to us in habits and constitutional practices, be amalgamated with the English nation, as a people of one race, and be capable of enjoying the advantages of a British constitution, British religion, and British liberty. His noble friend at the head of the Colonial Office, in conjunction with the other members of Her Majesty's Government, upon receiving the despatch of Governor Grey, containing so decided and so strong an opinion on the subject of these institutions being established in New Zealand, supported as that opinion was by such varied and weighty arguments, did not hesitate as to the course they should recommend to the house. They thought it would be the height of rashness, in contradiction to an opinion thus supported, to attempt to force new institutions upon the colony of New Zealand, which, however valuable they might be in themselves, and as he (Mr. Labouchere) trusted would prove when introduced with discretion, at a proper period, would, if established without due consideration and deliberation, be most prejudicial to its ultimate prosperity. Earl Grey, therefore, did not hesitate to call upon Parliament to suspend the operation of the provisions of the Bill of last year; but when he said suspend the operation of the Act, he ought to observe, that it was only a portion of the Act that he should propose to suspend; for there were some very important provisions which it was advisable should be carried into effect as speedily as possible. He considered that it would be perfectly safe to give to the inhabitants of New Zealand municipal institutions for local purposes; and, therefore, while it was proposed to suspend some portions of the Act, it was intended to leave in operation that part of the Act which related to municipal institutions, some alteration being made, however, as to the qualification of voters. The present qualification of voters for members of the municipal institutions was the possession of a house which had been built by the English language. It was certainly supposed, at the time the Act of Parliament was passed, that very few of the aboriginal inhabitants of New Zealand resided in the districts in which municipal institutions would be established; but this opinion did not appear to have been formed on valid grounds; and he thought it would be extremely improper to exclude the aboriginals from the advantages of the proposed municipal institutions. He hoped, indeed, that those institutions might be made the means of preparing the aboriginal inhabitants of New Zealand for the enjoyment of constitutional rights. The aboriginal inhabitants could very generally read and write their own language, but they were seldom able to read or write English; and there were also in the colony many natives of France and Germany, who, though they were men of property and education, did not possess much acquaintance with the English language. It was therefore proposed so far to modify the qualification as to enable the Governor to give to respectable persons, whether aboriginal or European, the right to vote. This was the nature of the measure he had now to propose, and the house would perceive that it conferred a very large discretion upon the Governor of New Zealand. He (Mr. Labouchere) believed, however, that in the present circumstances of the colony this was the safest and wisest course the Government could pursue. He need scarcely say that it was necessary to exercise the greatest caution in applying general principles to the case of a people in the position of the New Zealanders—a people among whom there was a comparatively small number of British settlers, but people who were intelligent and warlike, and who had been recently emerged from the habits of barbarous life, and from the misfortune of civil discord. He believed the wisest and best plan the house could pursue would be to adopt some very simple scheme, such as that which he now proposed, as a temporary measure, leaving to the Governor of New Zealand and his council a very large discretion as to the course they might think it expedient to adopt. He (Mr. Labouchere) did not consider that it was necessary for him to detain the house any length on this subject; but he might observe that these gentlemen who consulted the

documents which had been laid upon the table would find in them a complete and circumstantial narrative, on the part of Governor Grey, of the circumstances which had induced him to apprehend that, unfortunately, results might follow from immediately bringing the charter into operation in the colony. He would only add that it was not quite clear, from Governor Grey's despatches, what course he had pursued. He (Mr. Labouchere) thought it was evident, that in the northern provinces of New Zealand (New Ulster), where Governor Grey seemed to think that the immediate promulgation of the charter was inexpedient, he (Governor Grey) had taken upon himself the responsibility of not promulgating it; while it was probable that in New Munster, where similar difficulties did not exist, measures might have been taken to carry the charter into effect. Her Majesty's Government had considered, however, that greater evils would result from establishing these institutions in one part of New Zealand, and leaving them in abeyance in another, than would follow from the postponement for a time of their introduction. He (Mr. Labouchere) thought it was most advisable that the Governor of New Zealand should be apprised as speedily as possible of the intentions of the house; and he had no doubt they might safely leave to the judgment and discretion of the gentleman who now held that appointment the task of dealing with the existing state of things. He must observe that it was manifest that, under the wise and temperate administration of Governor Grey, very great alterations for the better had been made in the colony; tranquillity had been restored; good feeling and harmony had been revived between different classes of Her Majesty's subjects; the revenue was improving; and he trusted they might look forward to the period when the colony of New Zealand would become one of the most valuable and useful possessions of the British Crown. (Hear, hear.) The right honorable gentleman concluded by moving for leave to bring in a bill to suspend, for a limited time, the operation of part of the Act for making further provision for the government of the New Zealand islands.

The question having been put, Mr. W. E. Gladstone observed, that he entirely agreed with many of the observations which had fallen from the right hon. gentleman, and he (Mr. Gladstone) was more especially ready to re-echo the expressions which had been used by the right honorable member with respect to the character and conduct of Governor Grey. He had been glad to hear the terms in which the right honorable gentleman had spoken of the native inhabitants of New Zealand; because he did not think, that on all occasions, there had been an equal disposition to recognize the great capabilities and noble qualities of the aboriginal race. He considered that they had, in the case of the islands of New Zealand—with, perhaps, the single exception of the islands of the West Indies—that a most interesting and hopeful instance of juxtaposition between European civilization and aboriginal races which the world could present; and he believed that if the house would exhibit towards the New Zealanders that paternal care and tenderness which it was their bounden duty to extend to them, they might witness a satisfactory, a peaceful, and a glorious issue to the Christian, philanthropic, and enlightened labors which had been so long and so arduously carried on in the colony. (Hear, hear.) The right honorable gentleman (Mr. Labouchere) had stated that the late Government had left upon record proofs of their desire to grant free and equal rights to the native population of New Zealand. The statement was perfectly true; but there had undoubtedly been a difference of opinion between the late and the present Governments as to the most speedy and effectual method of realizing that object. It was the opinion of the late Government that the best mode of attaining that end was to incur, in the first instance, the delay of a reference to Governor Grey. When he (Mr. Gladstone) had the honor of holding the seals of the Colonial Office, the Government with whom he acted believed that any steps which would have the effect of binding the hands of Governor Grey, or of committing the authority of the Government of Parliament to the particular form of the institutions to be adopted in New Zealand, would be ill advised, and would be likely ultimately to lead to the loss of time which such measures were intended, in the first instance, to avoid. He (Mr. Gladstone) readily gave the noble earl at the head of the Colonial department the greatest credit, not only for the motives by which he had been governed, but for the seal and energy with which he had proceeded in the execution of this portion of his duties; but he must say that he thought the noble earl's seal had in this particular instance a little outrun his discretion, and that he would have more effectually consulted the dignity of the Crown and the welfare of New Zealand, if he had been content to refer to Governor Grey, and to obtain his deliberate judgment on the subject, rather than to anticipate what that judgment might be, and send out instructions which, however ingeniously devised and plainly expressed, were almost certain to be ill suited to the actual circumstances of the moment in New Zealand. (Hear, hear.) With regard to this Bill, he (Mr. Gladstone) considered that the right hon. gentleman by whom it had been brought forward, had made out a good case; but, at the same time, he must say that some of the provisions of the measure appeared to be of a peculiar nature. He did not make this observation with a view of imposing upon the wisdom of the measure; but he thought it was a reason for abstaining from any detailed discussion of the provisions of the Bill until they had had an opportunity of giving it mature consideration. As far as he (Mr. Gladstone) understood the statement of the right honorable gentleman, his proposal almost amounted to placing the whole discretionary power with respect to representative institutions in the hands of the Governor; that certainly was, on the one hand, a very extraordinary demand; but on the other hand, he (Mr. Gladstone) was free to say that, according to his judgment, there never was a man in whose hands extraordinary powers could be more safely placed than in those of the present Governor of New Zealand. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. Gladstone) considered that everything that could be done upon the strength of confidence in an individual, and in deference to the principle of allowing local knowledge and experience to

prevail over speculations formed at a vast distance, ought to be done with respect to the Bill about to be laid upon the table. He would not on this occasion enter further into a discussion of the Bill; but he begged to say a few words on a portion of the subject which had been referred to by Earl Grey in his despatches, he alluded to the disposal of the public lands in New Zealand. At the commencement of the present session he (Mr. Gladstone) inquired whether it was the intention of the Government to lay upon the table the answer of Governor Grey to the despatch of Earl Grey, dated the 23rd December, 1846, and particularly that portion of the answer which related to the disposal of public lands. He also asked whether the reply of Earl Grey to that answer would be presented to the house. In the papers which had been delivered that morning, he found the acknowledgment by Governor Grey of the arrival of Earl Grey's despatch, and also a second despatch of the same date from Governor Grey referring to a protest of the Bishop of New Zealand; but he did not find any despatch referring to that portion of Earl Grey's despatch which related to the disposal of public lands. He concluded, however, that if such a despatch had arrived it would speedily be laid upon the table, and that if it had not arrived they would not have long to wait for it; but in the absence of the information which he was anxious to obtain from the document to which he referred, he should occupy the time of the house unprofitably if he entered upon a discussion of this subject. The despatch of Earl Grey, which closed the papers that had been laid on the table, referred to the protest of the Bishop of New Zealand, dated the 1st of July, 1847, in which the bishop, assuming and believing that Earl Grey's despatch on the disposal of public lands asserted doctrines at variance with the treaty of Waitangi, deemed it his duty to protest against such doctrines, and stated that he would think it proper to instruct the people committed to his charge in the rights which they had acquired as British subjects under that treaty. Of course the merits of that protest depended essentially on the main question, whether Earl Grey's despatch was really at variance with the treaty of Waitangi—a question which at that time he (Mr. Gladstone) could not discuss. But, passing by that question for a moment, he must say he hoped the house would recollect the peculiar position in which the bishop stood with respect to the enforcement of that treaty. He (Mr. Gladstone) confessed that at first sight a protest like this, with regard to a civil matter, had much the aspect of a gratuitous and wanton interference on the part of a spiritual person (cries of hear, hear,) with the secular affairs; but any attention to the course of events must convince honorable gentlemen that there was no ground for such a charge in this case. (Cheers.) He (Mr. Gladstone) would of course presume to say that he possessed knowledge of the character of the Bishop of New Zealand would convince any gentleman that there was no person less disposed to mix in such matters, or more entirely and ardently and earnestly devoted to the duties of his sacred calling. (Hear, hear.) Nay, he (Mr. Gladstone) would even say that the Bishop of New Zealand had a shrinking aversion to political affairs, and that he was most anxious to draw clearly and broadly the line of demarcation between his office and the functions of the civil magistrates. But in this particular instance the clergy were the chosen instruments of the Government for contracting the treaty of Waitangi and establishing the Government of the Queen. The treaty was made known to the natives through the medium of the clergy, to whom its construction was in a great degree committed; and it therefore became the duty of the clergy, and of the bishop, as their head, to see that public faith, as conveyed through them, was carefully guarded and kept strictly inviolate. On the ground, therefore, of maintaining and vindicating the pledges given by the clergy to the native population, and not from any general disposition to interfere in civil matters, the bishop had found it necessary to make himself a party to what he (Mr. Gladstone) believed he would otherwise have gladly avoided. He (Mr. Gladstone) did not anticipate that in that house this *prima facie* objection to the proceeding of the bishop would be taken by any one acquainted with the affair. There was, however, in the despatch of Earl Grey one assumption which he thought was important on the one hand, as it was clearly erroneous on the other. The noble earl said that he did not for a moment doubt the sincerity of the assertions made by the bishop, but he (Earl Grey) feared it was impossible that language such as that of the protest could be announced to a people who had so lately emerged from habits of the most savage barbarism, without producing very serious consequences. He (Mr. Gladstone) confessed that he would have been disposed to agree in opinion with the noble earl, if this document had been addressed by the bishop to the natives; but he did not find in the protest any indication that it was intended for the cognizance of the natives. Although he knew nothing of the existence of the protest until that day, he could not believe that it had been intended to be made public in the colony, and he must continue to believe so in the absence of all direct information to the contrary. It was perfectly consistent with all the known circumstances to suppose that the bishop had addressed the protest to Her Majesty's representative at the head of the civil Government, as a person for whom he had the utmost respect, in whom he placed confidence, and whose authority he was desirous in every way to support, and to whom he thought it his duty to give the first notice of the appearance of any circumstances which seemed likely to divide the duties of the bishop from the duties of the Government. If that should prove to be the case, he apprehended that the bishop would not be open to the charge of having addressed language which was likely to operate on the feelings of a native race of excitable temperament under the circumstances which Lord Grey assumed. Perhaps the right honorable gentleman, when he should answer the inquiry which he (Mr. Gladstone) had made, relative to the despatch of Governor Grey with respect to public lands, would also state whether the Government was in possession of any information which showed that the protest was published by the bishop in the colony, or whether



—for anything the Government knew to the contrary—he might not be right in presuming that the protest was only a communication addressed to the Governor himself by the Bishop, in which the latter expressed his strong and conscientious feeling with regard to what he deemed the breach of a solemn treaty between her Majesty and the native chiefs. If the despatch of Lord Grey could be reconciled with the treaty of Waitangi—if it were conceived in the spirit of that treaty, it was an unfortunate circumstance that the despatch should have been misapprehended by an individual possessing such weight—derived both from his own personal character and the sacred office which he filled—as the Bishop. All who were acquainted with the character of the Bishop must be aware that he was not less distinguished for the sobriety of his disposition than for the prudence and practical bearing of every step he took, as well as for his ardent enthusiasm in the discharge of the duties of his calling. (Hear, hear, hear.) Nothing could be more improbable than that the bishop should have gratuitously addressed to the native population, language which, he (Mr. G.) must admit, it would be most unwise to use in appealing to them. He earnestly hoped that, for the sake of the bishop himself, and for the sake of the individual charged with the responsibility of maintaining the peace of the colony and the authority of the Crown, the supposition on which Lord Grey had proceeded with respect to the protest would prove to be erroneous. (Hear, hear.) The right honorable gentleman concluded with expressing a desire that the introduction of the Bill would meet with general assent, and that after the recess it would obtain from the house a degree of consideration proportionate to its importance. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. V. Smith said, that he listened with sorrow to the speech of the right honorable gentleman who proposed to introduce this Bill; because he had hoped, that after all that had been done with respect to New Zealand, the colony would at least be allowed a little repose. He concurred with the right honorable gentleman in looking upon New Zealand as being the colony most congenial in feeling and interest to the mother country of any we possessed. It resembled England in soil and climate, and the aborigines possessed much of the energy, enterprise, and intelligence, which distinguished the Saxon race. These circumstances gave the colony a peculiar interest in the eyes of the people of this country. He suggested that when they went about to suspend the political constitution of the colony, it would be as well to suspend its territorial constitution also. There was no person to whom he would be more disposed to intrust ample discretion than Governor Grey, and he hoped that henceforth the Government would endeavour to select colonial governors like him, who owed his advancement to no party feeling or family connections. It was, he admitted, difficult to determine beforehand what man would make a good colonial governor, for, however well-fitted for the office an individual might appear to the authorities at the Colonial Office, it not unfrequently happened that when he established himself in his colonial government, the parading of troops, beating of drums, and salutes of artillery, turned his head. (A laugh.) Another point to which he wished to call the attention of the Government was, the necessity of not crippling too much the power of the Governor in the colonies. The right honorable gentleman who had just sat down had made a very elaborate defence of the Bishop of New Zealand. He (Mr. V. Smith) entertained great respect for the character of that right rev. gentleman; but if he were to judge of him only by this protest, he must say that he was the most agitating bishop he had ever seen. Hon. members had that morning seen evidence of what agitating bishops could do (Hear, hear, and a laugh); but this right rev. gentleman went further than any of them. He said, in reference to the doctrine propounded by Earl Grey in his despatch—“Against this doctrine I am called on to protest as the head of the missionary body.” It would be observed, that he did not say—“as the head of the clergy of New Zealand,” but “as the head of the missionary body”; and he (Mr. V. Smith) could not help recollecting how often the zeal of the missionaries in New Zealand had overstepped their discretion, and injured the cause, and retarded the prosperity of the colony. The bishop also said in his protest—“It is my duty, and I am determined God being my helper, to inform the natives of their rights and privileges.” It was evident, therefore, that the bishop intended to agitate on the subject, and he (Mr. V. Smith) thought that the phrase “God being my helper,” was one of the strongest expressions which he ever recollect to have been used by a bishop when speaking of civil and political rights. He could not help thinking that the right rev. gentleman would be more likely to impede than to assist Governor Grey in New Zealand, and he trusted his right hon. friend would not be scrupulous in entrusting Governor Grey with ample powers, and that he would also be very careful how he fettered his discretion, by obliging him to consult others in the colony.

Mr. R. Palmer said, that though he was a member who had but lately entered the house, it was impossible for him to sit in any assembly of Englishmen where, humble as he was, he had to represent important interests, and silently hear assailed a man whose virtues and abilities he believed to be of the highest order that ever honoured the character of a Christian bishop (hear); a man who had done not merely to the advancement of the religion of that church which it was his duty to maintain and uphold, but also of those political institutions which were the subject of the deliberations of the house, more genuine service than had been done, or could be done, by any body in New Zealand—services which he (Mr. Palmer) knew would be appreciated hereafter in this country, and which were now appreciated and understood in the country which was the subject of debate. (Cheers.) He had heard with great satisfaction the whole, he might say, of the speech of the right honorable gentleman the President of the Board of Trade; but most particularly that of it which referred to the native aboriginal population of New Zealand, because he had shared that feeling which he was sure all students of modern history must have entertained, with reference to the events which had attended the march of civilization. The conduct of Spain

towards the natives of the countries which she overran was marked by bloodshed, cruelty, and rapine; she trampled upon them, treated them with utter contempt, dispossessed them of their land, made their persons her property, and finally exterminated them from the face of the earth. He believed he might say that though this country had some crimes of this nature to answer for, we had less than many other nations; and certainly, when we come to New Zealand, our coming there was not an alarming circumstance for the friends of humanity to contemplate. Those missionaries who had been spoken of, and of whom he should have a word to say by and by, long before any pretensions to the territory of New Zealand had been made on the part of the British Crown, had left all they valued in the world to carry knowledge, virtue, and civilization, among a people, to go among whom was to encounter persecutions scarcely less serious than those which the early Christians had to endure. (Hear, hear.) They were the pioneers of civilization; they taught these people to know something of a higher life, beyond this world, and in it too (hear, hear); they laid the foundation on which a promising superstructure had since been raised; and it was to them that we owed this great fact, that Ministers were now enabled to come forward and say that there was a just ground for hoping that the aboriginal inhabitants of New Zealand might be incorporated as British subjects, and admitted to participate in the benefits of our political institutions. If the natives were found to be intelligent, possessed of cultivated minds, and imbued with the principles of religion, all this was owing to the missionaries, who had been spoken of with so little respect. It might be there were some in whom seed had outran discretion—not that he should accept as conclusive the *dictum* of every honorable gentleman who spoke on the subject, because the honorable gentleman and the missionaries might be impressed by different ideas. The missionary looked beyond the present; he had higher principles, higher objects in view. Even then, if he did express himself too warmly, he (Mr. Palmer) was persuaded that it would be far more for the interests of the colony that the voice of the missionary should be lifted up for the instruction of the natives, because he knew in what way the moral feelings of the natives were touched. Not only did we hear from the missionaries the most satisfactory testimony to the qualities of the native race, but even the history of the collisions which had taken place afforded, he would venture to say, corroborative evidence of what noble materials these people were made. Even their rebellion, though it might be a question how far that term could be applied in all its strictures to their proceeding, was conducted in the most humane manner, and in accordance with the spirit of civilized warfare. They acted in the rebellion as well as men could do who were rebels. He had detained the house too long (cheers); but he wished to say one word with respect to the protest of the Bishop of New Zealand. The Bishop of New Zealand thought, and he (Mr. Palmer) confessed that, on reading Earl Grey's despatch he thought also, that the despatch was intended to inculcate a certain principle in dealing with all questions that could arise with respect to the title of the natives to the land. As he read the despatch, it amounted to this:—“You have recognized certain territorial rights in the natives already; do not go beyond that; and take this principle as your guide in future, that they have no territorial rights at all.” Now, it should be recollected that the missionaries and the bishop of New Zealand were the persons through whom the Government of this country had dealt with the natives. The missionaries carried on the negotiations; they understood the sense in which the natives understood the transaction with them; and could it be otherwise than the duty of these men to protest, in the most public and emphatic manner, against an act which appeared to them to be, not a mere abstract question of a formal principle, but one which practically altered the whole course of our policy on questions connected with the possession of land, and which was directly opposed to those principles which the bishop and the natives understood to be the basis of the treaty? With regard to the language of the protest, he thought that it had been somewhat misunderstood. All that the bishop said was that he would, in a manner consistent with the dignity of his station, by all the lawful means in his power, teach the natives in what way they should exercise their undoubted rights and privileges. All depended upon the way in which the bishop acted upon that announcement, which was not made public to the natives. It seemed to him (Mr. Palmer) that the bishop had done no more than state, very clearly and plainly, what was the course which he should pursue, and that his language did not tend in the slightest degree to agitation or disturbance. He (Mr. P.) knew, and every body who was acquainted with the Bishop of New Zealand knew also, that the words with which he had accompanied the declaration of his intentions were not mere words of hollow qualification in his mouth. He would speak strongly to the Governor, by whom, if he were open to censure, he would be censured; and to the natives, if he said that he would speak as a bishop ought to speak, he (Mr. Palmer) knew he would do so, and that he had done so, he (Mr. Palmer) was as firmly convinced as any one could be. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Hume considered the reasons assigned by Governor Grey so clear and satisfactory, that he entirely concurred in the motion. He confessed that he, for one, deeply regretted what appeared to have been the conduct of the Bishop of New Zealand. He also regretted to hear the speech of the honorable gentleman who had just sat down; for, allowing everything which the honorable gentleman had said of that bishop to be perfectly true, still he (Mr. Hume), when that bishop was sent to New Zealand, could only judge of him by his conduct there. Of all the documents connected with the colonies, he could find none in which there was such a manifestation as in those connected with New Zealand, of any bishop or clergyman so standing up and bearing the Government, and declaring that he would dispute the orders, not merely of the Governor, but of the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department. (Hear, hear.) What did the Bishop find fault with?

Lord Grey, with a view very properly to close the disputes connected with land, which placed the colony of New Zealand in an unsatisfactory state, endeavored to point out to the Governor what ought to be the principle in reference to that subject; and one of the rules was, that the natives in New Zealand were to have no right to the land which was unoccupied or unused for the purposes of cultivation. The Bishop referred to this as a doctrine which he was determined to resist; and he was prepared to teach the inhabitants of New Zealand that they had a right to all the land in the colony, and that any attempt to displace them was a violation of their rights. That was the way he (Mr. Hume) construed the language of the Bishop. He, therefore, considered that this document, proceeding from the Bishop, only showed that that venerable prelate, who was described as being so amiable until he left this country, must have had his head turned the moment he landed in New Zealand by the salutes of artillery which announced his landing there. (Hear, and laughter.) Yet this was an individual, whom the people of England were paying—£800 was the amount of the salary charged in the last estimate. When the bishop was sent out he (Mr. Hume) objected to any expense, and he would now ask were they to pay a man to become a firebrand in the colony? If the bishop differed from the Secretary of State, was it becoming in him, being next in rank to the Governor, to take on himself to proclaim to the inhabitants that the authorities at home were exercising arbitrary and unjust authority? (Hear.) After reading the papers laid before Parliament, he (Mr. Hume) came to the conclusion that it was the duty of the Government to remove the bishop to a better climate and a more favourable station. At any rate, that house could stop his salary at once. (Hear, and a laugh.) The house had been told that these missionaries had taught the people of New Zealand Christianity; they had reformed the cannibal habits and barbarous usages of the natives; and that it was through them that the colony had been brought to peace. The honorable member who last spoke had told the house that these missionaries had sacrificed everything to promote the cause they professed. And yet, he (Mr. Hume) asked what had been the result? If he recollected aright, the Church Missionary Society, and other bodies from whom they received money, had written out to these missionaries to say that they were forgetting their mission. They represented that they had not sent them out to become great proprietors of large estates and flocks in land, but to be the propagators of Christianity. It did not appear, however, that these missionaries had exercised the virtues of self-denial, because they had absorbed 90,000 acres of land, holding out to the natives that because of their sacred calling they were privileged to buy land, but inducing the natives to resist every other person doing so. (Hear, hear.) So that the authorities at home were obliged to send out positive orders that they should not proceed in a way which was disgraceful to their calling. One missionary of the name of Williams was mentioned to be in possession of 30,000 or 40,000 acres. He (Mr. Hume) considered it a great misfortune that the colony from the first had been in the hands of these intriguing missionaries. From them had proceeded the distrust and hatred of the British Government, and the unfortunate collision which had taken place. On this ground he was sorry to hear any one commending men who had caused such results, and he also regretted that any language should have been said to the effect that the ecclesiastical power should be predominant in the colony of New Zealand. If that were to be the case where were they to end? He had always been accustomed to regard the ecclesiastical power as subordinate and obedient to the civil power. Were they now to have a bishop and his clergy bearing the governor of a colony? (Hear, hear.) He hoped the Government would make Governor Grey dictator until he was free from such morbid and dangerous interference. And he also hoped that this would be a lesson to the present Secretary of State for the Colonies not to send out more bishops. (Hear, hear.) He, (Mr. Hume) was not sorry that the Governor had got a lesson on this point, and he hoped it would teach them to be more prudent in future.

Mr. Cardwell said, that the present Bill was one which he proposed to take in respect to that desirable object, though it presented some difficulties to solve—the government of New Zealand. He hoped that it would not be made the occasion of manifesting any other spirit or feeling except a sincere desire on all parts to promote so desirable an object, though it presented it most in candour be admitted, that their progress towards the desired end was not very great. As far as he could collect from the statement of the right honorable gentleman they were now called on to cancel most of what they had done in reference to New Zealand, with the exception of the municipal institutions, and to make also some alterations in those municipal institutions, in respect to the exercise of the privileges. (No!) He said, yes; for if the Governor were to have the power to give a certificate, constituting the qualification of the elector, that was an important alteration. He only referred to this matter for the purpose of showing how difficult was the experiment they were making, in applying the constitutional forms of Europe to the aboriginal inhabitants of New Zealand. In solving this problem he hoped that the Government would not be guided by the advice of the honorable member for Montrose. He (Mr. Cardwell) must say that, if he learned and most estimable prelate of New Zealand, forming an opinion for himself on a matter in respect to which he believed he had contracted a solemn responsibility, were not to be allowed to address to the constituted authorities, and to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, his firm and steadfast remonstrance, then constitutional liberty and freedom of discussion must be considered as an end in New Zealand. (Hear.) He would not consent to the abolition of constitutional liberty and popular discussion; and whether it should turn out that the Bishop of New Zealand was right or wrong in his opinion, and whether they would know more about when they came to a deliberate discussion of this matter, he said it was intolerable to hear in the House of Commons a man called a turbulent priest,

and such other terms as the hon. member for Montrose had used, because, in firm language, he had addressed a remonstrance to the Secretary of State through the Governor of New Zealand.

Mr. Hume said he had not used the terms mentioned by the hon. gentleman.

Mr. Cardwell was sorry if he had mistaken the effect of the honorable gentleman's observations.

Mr. Hume—But I have no objection to calling the bishop a turbulent priest. (A laugh.)

Mr. Cardwell continued.—Then he was in the judgment of the house, and those who heard the honorable gentleman would form for themselves an opinion whether the language the honorable gentleman had applied to the Bishop of New Zealand was such as was justified in its application to a person making a firm remonstrance through the constituted authorities to the responsible Government of New Zealand. The honorable gentleman said he did not know much about the bishop, and thought that his having landed in New Zealand under a salute of guns had turned his head. He was exceedingly sorry for the honorable gentleman, for if he had read the despatches that had been laid on the table of that house with respect to the conduct of the bishop when he was amid the din and smoke, not of a salute, but of actual battle—and had found that the dangers he then saw did not turn his head or discourage him from being in the thickest of the danger and rendering to the sufferers that assistance which became his situation, he thought the honorable gentleman would be of opinion that the head of the bishop was not easily turned by the sound of a salute. (Hear, hear.) Then the honorable gentleman expressed his hope that, at all events the salary of the bishop would be stopped; and, pursuing his idiosyncrasy, he recollected that in the last miscellaneous estimates there was an entry of £800 for the salary of the bishop. He had not the honour of being in the confidence of the bishop, with respect to his salary, but he did know his character; and he ventured to tell the honorable gentleman, that if there was a living man upon whom the fear of losing a stipend of £800 a year, allowed to him by that house, would be utterly ineffectual to deter him from what he believed to be his duty, that man was the Bishop of New Zealand. (Hear.) He had been drawn into these observations because he thought it was intolerable that language of such a nature as they had heard that evening should be addressed to a person of great respectability and eminence, for what he believed to be the discharge of his duty. (Hear, hear.) He had purposely forbore to enter upon the question whether the bishop was right or wrong in this matter, but he had yet to learn that a person's being right or wrong in the precise opinions he had formed was to be the measure of his liberty to express them. The Bishop of New Zealand represented a body of persons of whom the authorities who had filled the Colonial Office had spoken in terms of the highest respect. He held in his hand a document showing the language in which the noble lord at the head of the Government, when he filled the office of Colonial Secretary, spoke of the clergy and missionaries. He spoke of them, as all others had, in terms of the highest respect. We had obtained possession of New Zealand by treaty. We had forsworn, audaciously, and ostentatiously disclaimed all right of sovereignty by the title of discovery; wisely or unwisely, we had obtained possession of it by treaty. We chose the missionaries as the negotiators of that treaty, and there was a remarkable scene, which had been described before in that House—in which the New Zealanders debated whether they should or should not make a treaty. The argument used by those who would have dissuaded them from it was this:—“Your land will be taken from you.” The argument of the missionaries on behalf of Great Britain was,—“Your land shall not be taken from you;” and the New Zealanders then, in their own figurative language, said—“We quite understand it. The shadow of the land goes to Queen Victoria; the substance remains with us.” (Hear, hear, hear.) He did not think that that was an occasion for entering upon a long discussion, as to the true interpretation and right application of the treaty of Waitangi; but it was impossible to deny that the responsibility in regard to it rested on the missionaries who had employed to conduct it; and it was also impossible to deny that it was right to respect their sense of their responsibility to the Government. If the bishop had been guilty of acts as an agitator, he would be deeply culpable and seriously responsible; but they had no evidence whatever that he had done anything except addressing the Governor, and through the Governor, the Secretary of State. He knew no right more inherent than that of an Englishman, in any situation, to state, in firm and temperate language, his opinion on a matter for which he was responsible to the Government; and he begged to enter his protest against the censure, which was now sought to be cast upon the Bishop of New Zealand for having done so.

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was contrary to the wishes of the society, and, if he mistook not, he had seen a resolution of the Church Society condemning such a practice. He regretted to say that too many of those connected with this matter had used their influence to prevent the adoption of the principles of New Zealand. In the discussion the house had heard many and warm praises of the natives of the colony, but he could not help saying that he thought that the natives were a very inferior race, though they certainly were a fine people, and that they readily assimilated to Englishmen there could be no doubt; that as labourers they kept their time; that they were sober; nay, that they were intelligent, and a principle of union in them to form a sort of joint-stock company for the purpose of carrying on a writer mill, but still they were quite overpraised. He thought they would progress if they were left alone; but to the great disadvantage and of their humanity in war, was going too far. Ought it not to have been well known to gentlemen who spoke in that strain that the natives of a British officer killed in the war had been mutilated in the most cruel manner? He had in his hand a communication, on the authority and accuracy of which he placed full reliance, stating that a woman had been mutilated in the most cruel manner by natives of New Zealand, that her body also had been mutilated for the purposes of cannibalism, and that a portion of it had been eaten. Still he did not deny, that all things considered, it was better that the natives were left to the management of Governor Grey, he had no doubt that the colony would be of great advantage to this country. He was rejoiced, that Mr. Bill introduced for the purpose of giving municipal government to the cities of New Zealand. He hailed it as an improvement, and he yielded freely to the arguments and reasonings of Governor Grey. As to the question of the natives, he would not help saying, as he had done, that the proceedings that their proceedings had been very much misconceived. No Bill designed for the purpose of making them legislators had ever been introduced into the House of Representatives. He could say that nothing of the sort had been attempted. The company never had assumed or wished to assume, the character of legislators, or that of governors; and as to the colonies, he was to sit in London and nowhere else, and his functions were to continue so long as any debt remained due by the company to the Government. He had heard it said that strong powers were given to Governor Grey; he contended that that confidence was not misplaced. For his part, he thought the right honourable gentleman was right in giving that

Mr. Plimtree observed that the missionaries had been greatly alarmed, although he agreed with the honorable member for Plymouth, who had recently addressed the house with great propriety, that they had been "travelling somewhat beyond the bounds of prudence." The missionaries had been accused of grasping too eagerly at the possession of land, but when they found themselves, as many of them were, surrounded by large families, was there anything unreasonable in their endeavoring to appropriate a few acres?

Mr. Labouchere trusted that the debate would go no further. (Hear, hear.) There had been one or two points raised in the course of the discussion to which he was now under the necessity of replying. The right honorable gentleman the member for the University of Oxford, and afterwards other honorable members, had referred to the conduct of the Bishop of New Zealand. He (Mr. Labouchere) was not prepared to say that the conduct of the Bishop was such as to require any explanation; but some explanation the House would probably now think called for. He had not the honour of a personal acquaintance with that reverend prelate, but from all he had heard of him he was satisfied that the House was more persuaded than he was that the Bishop of New Zealand was incapable of doing anything but what appeared to him to be strictly in accordance with duty. He was not, however, a reverend prelate himself, and in a mistake, but there was no doubt he had in this case believed he was acting rightly. But this was not the question; this was not the way in which the House should proceed. The Bishop of New Zealand offered a formal communication to the Governor of the colony, desiring it to be transmitted to the Secretary of State. The intention in taking this course was to place the subject before the consideration of the Government, and the relations between the bishop and the Executive Government on that which was the nicest and most delicate of all subjects—a subject which had filled New Zealand with blood and outrage—the relations of the Bishop of New Zealand to the Government. In a formal document, the right reverend prelate announces his intention "God being my helper," as he said, "to use all legal and constitutional means to secure my countrymen the rights of the native New Zealanders of their rights and privileges as British subjects, and to assist them in asserting these rights, whether by petition to the Imperial Parliament or otherwise." He then proceeds to state previously was a declaration of a resolution on the part of the Bishop to inform the Aborigines that he altogether differs from the Executive Government on this point, and to assist and encourage them in their resistance to the wrongs actually occurred to his (Mr. Labouchere's) noble friend the Secretary for the Colonies, that this was a most unfortunate step for the right reverend prelate to take, and he (Mr. Labouchere) was not prepared to say that the Bishop was right in taking this course. He was satisfied, that his noble friend could not under the circumstances have refrained from expressing, as he had done, in respectful, but in the most decided terms, his great regret that the bishop had taken this course, and that the bishop was in the same position as his noble friend; he could not but regret that in this way the right reverend prelate should put himself in opposition to the Government, and consequently the cause of grievance to the natives. Why was it also true? A man following the sacred functions of

a bishop, goes among the natives exhorting them to petition ; and what ill advised course was pursued (Hear.) and the Government had in consequence been compelled to notify their great displeasure (Hear.) and the right honorable gentleman had asked if any other documents relating to this subject than those laid on the table had arrived from New Zealand ; and the noble lord said that he was now in possession of every document that had come upon the subject. With respect to the next point which had been raised, he quite differed from the right honorable gentleman in the opinion that the Government were not justified in the opinion expressed by his noble friend (Hear.) in addressing the Bishop of New Zealand. The right honorable gentleman was wrong in supposing that his noble friend had put no restriction on the opinion he had actually laid down a principle on which to proceed, but he most distinctly qualified his remarks. The language, in fact, was very scrupulous. In recommending a beneficial law to be passed by the Government reference to laying claim to the land occupied by the natives, he said he had endeavoured to guard himself against being supposed to enforce the Government's title to the whole of New Zealand. The bishop therefore was justified in assuming that the noble lord had laid down an abstract principle on which it would be expedient at all times to act. The noble lord was not aware of any objection (Mr. Cardwell had seemed to reproach the Government for having destroyed the municipal institutions of New Zealand. So far from that being the case, the only alteration made in the Municipal Corporation Bill was that it was merely proposed to facilitate the communication of the municipal franchise to the aboriginal natives who might reside within a certain district, empowering the Governor to grant such privileges as he might think proper to enjoy such natives. There was no intention of proceeding with any of the further stages of this Bill beyond the second reading, and that was all that was intended to introduce it, so as to leave no doubt in the minds of the natives of New Zealand as to the good wishes and motives of the Government. The Bill would probably lead to a protracted discussion, and the Government would be responsible for a time of the representative system in the colony of New Zealand—he hoped a general consent would now be given. (Hear.) If he would propose the second reading on the 10th of next month, he would support the colony, and the committee he would be glad to defer until after the recess.

Lord Clive thought the right honorable gentleman who had just set down had no right to take for granted that the Bishop, now Agent-General, would be a party to any agitation. There was a protest, it was true, but there was no document whatever to show that there had been any agitation. With regard to the question of land, the honorable gentleman (Mr. St. John) showed a great difference between his own and the Bishop's views. He was not on any question of inclosure or cultivation of wastes, he had the most profound respect for the claims of every person who had a right in the common. But, when questions arose of the disposal of the lands of New Zealand to the Government and the Company, he thought it was wrong the bishop should inform them of their rights as British subjects. He thought if the natives had no assistance or counsel, it would be very kind of them, and a one-sided bargain. (Hear, hear.)

**THE GOVERNMENT OF NEW  
ZEALAND.**

(From the Times, December 16.)

New Zealand, since the date of the treaty of Waitangi, has been the subject of a succession of the most cruel experiments. A rabbit in the hands of Dr. Majendie could scarcely have been more useful than the New Zealanders. Hobson to Captain Fitzroy, from Secretary Normandy to Secretary Stanley, and from him to Secretary Gladstone, these unfortunate islands have been tossed about like a shuttlecock from one entire and perfect ruin of every white settler who has been connected with them. It is difficult to see one's way clearly through the history of New Zealand. First came the original schemes of the missionaries to steal a march upon the Government, and then, as they—so it should be proved at last—into the likeness of the proprietary colonies of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries in the North American Union. Mr. Dandeson Coates and his fellows, thanks to the good sense of the House of Commons, were the first to be disappointed. Then came the era of Captain Hobson, and the first establishment of the New Zealand Company under the auspices of the Wakefields. The capital of the colony was fixed at one of its most fertile spots, and the bickerings of the Colonial Office, and the consequent inaction of the Government, were the only obstacle to the settlers to obtain title to a single inch of the land in the purchase of which they had expended their fortunes. These were the halcyon times of protectors of the aborigines, and the time of the "Tangaroa" of Captain Fitzroy and his assignate. Everywhere the natives were in revolt against British authority. John Heke in the Upper, and Rauparaha and Hingihia in the Lower district of the north island, kept the flame of rebellion in glow. The Government, however, on the one side the rising town of Wellington, and yet the white inhabitants were forbidden to form themselves into an armed militia for their own security. The original settlers were fast disappearing, and the Government was financially exhausted. They had gone so long since been promised, they could find nothing but good intentions; at last not even those remained. Such, we believe, is a pretty fair statement of the condition of the colony during the time of the late Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the disputes between the Company and the Colonial Office were at their height.

In a moment of blissful inspiration the happy thought occurred to some fortunate statesman, that that New Zealand wanted had not yet been found. Many expeditions had been tried—but they had all failed. The civilization—

Great Britain got spoiled and rusty in the sea voyages to the Antipodes. There was no need of any very nice theological disputations, — no need of any very nice philosophical disquisitions, — no need of any very nice dilemmas of Christian practice and belief. There was no need of equity lawyers nor of common lawyers, of currency doctors, nor of any of the various quack-squalls of civilisation. New Zealand had got to be run on this principle, — one thing only — to be governed by a "kian." It was under these circumstances that Captain Grey was appointed, and as far as the conduct of the Government of the Antipodes can be criticised with safety, he seemed to have been eminently worthy of the trust.

The event has happened in his case which invariably happens when a man of real ability and of a high character is put in charge of a post so tender to these qualities. A sort of spell has fallen on the islands. Hostile aborigines are conciliated, native chiefs check mate each other. "We hear little or nothing of insecurity to life or property, or if such should unfortunately exist it rapidly disappears. By the last despatches, for instance, we received the official intelligence of the disturbances which had been suppressed by the rigour and decision of Captain Grey. He had no need to look to find a reason for everything, but some way or other a man like Governor Grey always finds or makes official subordinates. He inspires confidence in his men, with his own spirit. Every one knows that he would not hold win the approbation of his chief, he must endeavour to emulate his vigour of purpose, and energy of character. So far, all was well. The only thing that was to be feared was that too much to expect that he would be left to carry out his task without interference from home. We dare say, there never was a Secretary of the Colonial Office who has had the greater of the duties of his office than Captain Grey. In Mr. Hawes he has found a fine-talking and enlightened coadjutor. Between them, however, last session they manufactured a bill, and upon consultation for the islands of New Zealand, and upon consultation for the complement of the practical activity of Captain Grey. There were to be municipal bodies, and electoral bodies, and a United States House of Assembly, and the House of Assembly. The gradation of votes was a subject of the closest calculation. All the nice and delicate machinery, in short, which reviving barristers and the like have been able to contrive. The members can scarcely maintain in its vicious perfection at home, was suddenly to be transplanted into New Zealand. Jeremy Bentham and the Abbé Sieyès could not have been more ingenious. It was a fine thing, and Mr. Hawes. Luckily for them, and for all

parties concerned, when their new Brummagem constitution arrived at the Antipodes, was a man here of sufficient sense and sufficient energy to take the letter, open the box and send it home again to Downing-street. Its originators deserve the highest credit in this respect. They have not taken offence at the conduct of the distant Government. They have not discouraged and diverted to come before Parliament a man of the name of Earl Grey, in a better position than we are to know the truth of this matter—we pray honorable gentlemen to suspend (if *censure*) that measure which last session we prayed them to enact."

your own hands. Earl Grey, however, had the sense to do so without a murmur. He has not, like Sir Fretful Plagiary, considered the greatest defects of this banding of his imagination its most obvious beauties. When Captain Grey tells him that the New Zealanders will refuse to submit to a taxation imposed by the votes of a small minority of whites, he assents to the suggestion, and asks Parliament for powers to suspend indefinitely his own favourite scheme.

**DEATH OF SIR CHARLES DALMEIC.**—We regret to hear that the death of this gallant warrior took place yesterday morning, at his residence, No. 10, Grosvenor Place, the Duke of Roxburgh, who married Sir Charles' only child, was with his father-in-law to the last, unremitting in the attention he bestowed. Sir Charles entered the army in 1793, as cornet of the 4th Dragoons, the colonelcy of which he held at the time of the battle of Waterloo, in the regiment in September, 1842. His commissions were dated, lieutenant in February, 1794; captain-lieutenant, October, 1798; captain, May, 1800; major, October, 1801; lieutenant-colonel, November, 1808; colonel, June 4, 1814. His latest commission, of lieutenant-general, was given in June, 1838. He served with the only regiment in which he ever held a commission, namely, the 4th Dragoons, during the campaign of 1809, and was engaged at the battles of Talavera, the 27th and 28th of July. He served the winter campaign of 1810 in the lines of Lisbon, and commanded the regiment at the affair of Campo Mayor, in March of the next year. In 1812, he was actively engaged at Los Santos, Llerena, and at Badajoz, July 22. For the gallantry of his regiment at this last named place, he was specially permitted to bear the word "Salamanca" upon its standards and appointments, an honour which it shares with the 6th Dragoon Regiment and the 3rd Dragoons. Sir Charles Dalmeic was a member of the War Office, and for the use and instruction of young officers and non-commissioned officers in the cavalry. He was an ardent disciple of Isaac Walton.—*Globe*.

**LOVE OF THE BRAUTFUL.**—An American countryman, fresh from the magnificent woods and fields of the West, was one day visiting the owner of a beautiful seat in England, and walking with him through a little grove, out of which the underbrush had been cleared, paths had been nicely cut and gravelled, and the trees covered with woodbine, suddenly stopped, and, amidst the beauty of the scene, lifted up his hands and said, "This I like: this is nature with her hair combed."

**A GOOD EXAMPLE FOR MAGISTRATES.**—On application being made at the last annual de-

he, the magistrates of Bolton, in Lancashire, refused to grant them, on receiving a memorial signed by the most respectable inhabitants of the town, and presented by Mr. Taylor, the coroner. He said that he was not at all sure what he had to say he wished it to be understood that it was not his wish to say anything personally offensive to the publicans and beer sellers, the principal ground upon which the applications were made, but that if they were necessary for public convenience, in addition to the interest of the parties who sought to enhance the value of their property. In one place, where there were large works erected in the neighbourhood, and public-houses would be a convenience to the people. He should say it was quite the contrary. If there were a number of people in the neighbourhood, the public-houses would not help the public much away from them. Let it be remembered, however, that public-houses were not the best way of doing much better works with 700 hands could proceed without this adjunct—besides, additional public-houses are quite uncalled for. In Bolton there were 117 public-houses, 21 beer-shops, selling on the premises, making a total of 243. He would not say how many breweries, private stills, hush-shops, and gin palaces were in the town, for it was impossible to tell of their number, but he would say that an increase of such places was always attended with demoralising consequences, and if the magistrates were to grant the applications now before them, the number would be increased to four hundred. Three or four years ago, or eight were granted, and now they had fifteen applications. By putting a fictitious value upon property by means of licences, encouraged the publicans to get more and more. But let it be understood that no public-house would be granted, and they would soon see how many would build houses for the convenience of the public, when they are likely to be satisfied with the present number. He had already stated, that the beer-trade had weighed in the balance and found wanting. They brought ruin, desolation, and degradation to the neighbourhood. This was not an idea of the imagination, but a fact. Mr. Harris, in his statistical tables, stated that in 1846 there were 117 public-houses and 200 beer-shops, making a total of 317; whereas in 1847 there were 142, making an increase of 25 in two years. He would say how this increase had worked. The times had been worse, provisions dear, rates high, and labour scarce, which would have led to the suppression of the public-house. But such was not the case. In 1846, the public-house was being drunk and disorderly, or incapable of taking care of themselves, 657 males, and 164 females were committed to prison. In 1847, the number had increased to 1,000.

by the state of things now, what might they expect if fifteen more were added to the number of public-houses. Three out of every five prisoners brought before the bench might traverse the road to drunkenness. In the borough there were from seven to eight thousand in-fabbed houses, so that they had one house to the sale of intoxicating liquors to every twenty-five, and taking the population they had one to every two hundred persons. Of seventy inquests held last year, the cause of death in fourteen of them was attributed to drunkenness; and in every case the drink had been obtained at ale-houses. He asked the magistrates then to stem this evil. The memorial was signed by every member of the committee, and he, Mr. Taylor, trusted that the magistrates would co-operate with them in putting down the evil—drunkenness—which was now decimating the land."

A NEW EVIL.—CUTTING THROATERS

Anonymous attempt was made on Saturday afternoon to forestall the arrival in New York of the newspaper telegraphic dispatches, which was defeated, and will probably lead to the detection of parties who have been guilty of the same crime before. The telegraph wires were cut in Brighton, and two persons, one of whom was a woman, went to Worcester in the four o'clock cars to forward the news—in a dispatch written in cypher—from that place. By the vigilance of the telegraph agent, and the co-operation of the conductors of the Worcester division, the attempt was detected.

arrived at Worcester, and the fraudulent cargo was refused, because Boston was in communication with New York, for the transmission of the foreign news. The guilty parties were arrested, and will probably pay a severe penalty for their attempt.—*Boston Advertiser.*

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